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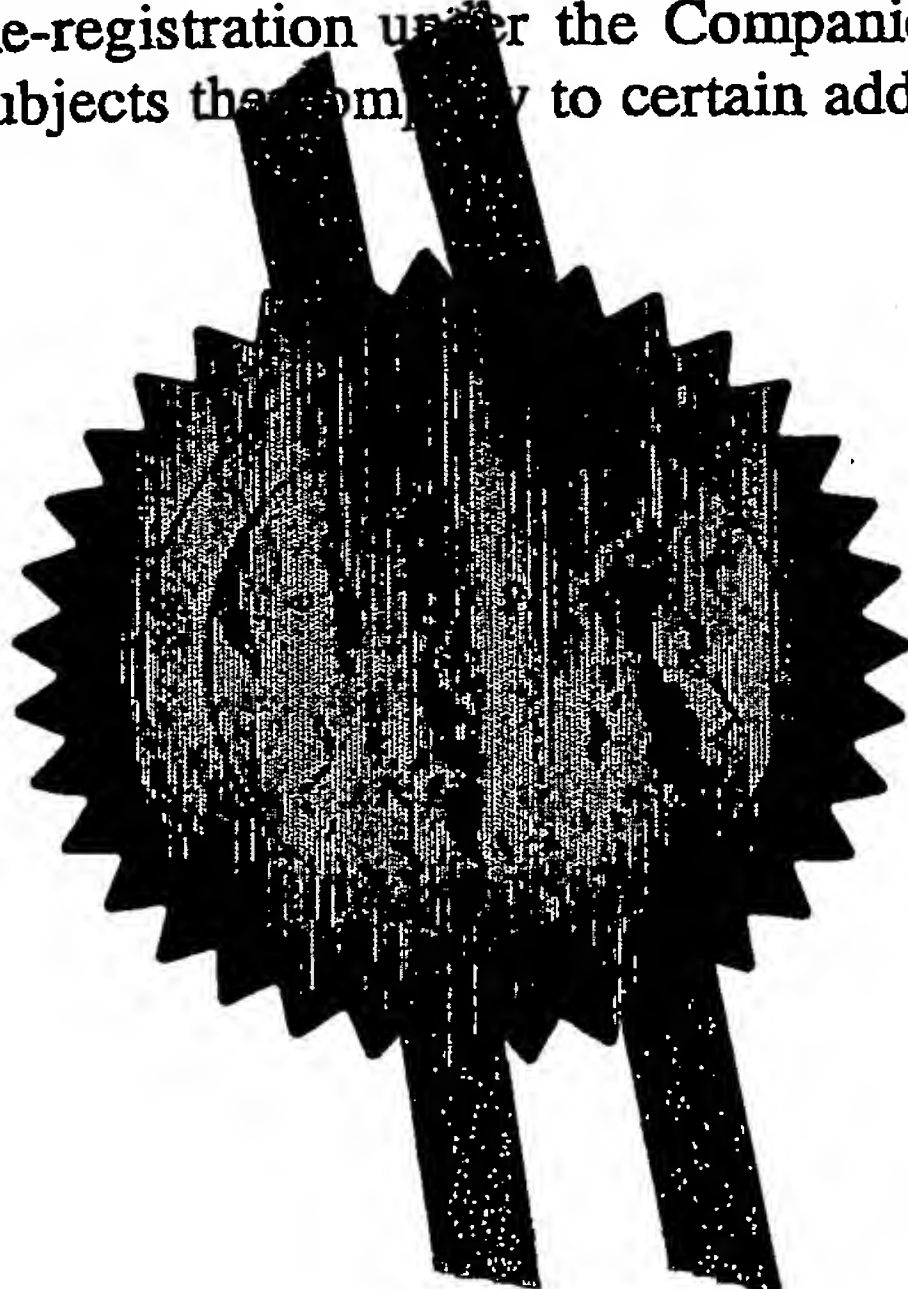
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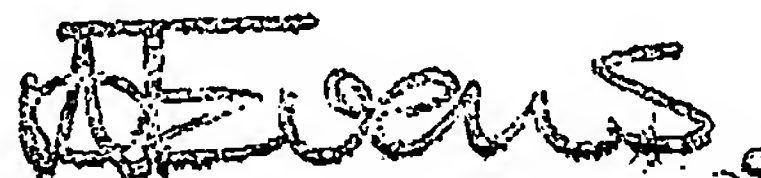
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MBZ-0513

2. Patent application number

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0304602.6

28 FEB 2003

3. Full name, address and postcode of the or of each applicant (underline all surnames)

MBT Holding AG  
Vulkanstrasse 110  
CH-8048 Zürich  
Switzerland

Patents ADP number (if you know it)

If the applicant is a corporate body, give the country/state of its incorporation

Switzerland

4. Title of the invention

METHOD AND COMPOSITION

5. Name of your agent (if you have one)

"Address for service" in the United Kingdom to which all correspondence should be sent (including the postcode)

Mr. P. Brown  
FEB MBT  
Albany House  
Swinton Hall Road  
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MANCHESTER M27 4DT

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6. If you are declaring priority from one or more earlier patent applications, give the country and the date of filing of the or of each of these earlier applications and (if you know it) the or each application number

Country

Priority application number  
(if you know it)

Date of filing  
(day / month / year)

7. If this application is divided or otherwise derived from an earlier UK application, give the number and the filing date of the earlier application

Number of earlier application

Date of filing  
(day / month / year)

8. Is a statement of inventorship and of right to grant of a patent required in support of this request? (Answer 'Yes' if)

Yes

- a) any applicant named in part 3 is not an inventor, or
  - b) there is an inventor who is not named as an applicant, or
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- See note (d))

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Description 4 /

Claim(s) 1 /

Abstract 1 /

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10. If you are also filing any of the following, state how many against each item.

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Translations of priority documents

Statement of inventorship and right to grant of a patent (Patents Form 7/77)

Request for preliminary examination and search (Patents Form 9/77) 1

Request for substantive examination (Patents Form 10/77)

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11.

I/We request the grant of a patent on the basis of this application

Signature



Date

28.02.2003

12. Name and daytime telephone number of person to contact in the United Kingdom

Mr. F. Brown, FEB MBT  
(0161) 794 7411

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DUPLICATE

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# METHOD AND COMPOSITION

This invention relates to earth pressure balance shield tunnel boring machines and to a composition for use therein.

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Tunnel boring machines (TBMs) comprising large diameter cutting heads are well known and widely used. For boring in soft ground, the type usually used is a shield TBM. In this machine, the TBM and its ancillary equipment are housed in a cylindrical body (known as a "shield"). Within the shield, behind the cutting head is a working chamber that receives the excavated soil and a conveyor to convey it away. A further variant of the shield TBM is the earth pressure balance TBM (EPBM). In such a machine, the bored face is maintained by the injection of aqueous foam that both helps maintain the bored face and bear away the soil. The pressure at the face is maintained at a level that will maintain the face, but that will not cause the soil at the surface to rise, with consequent damage to buildings on the surface, hence the name "earth pressure balance". The pressure is controlled by the speed of the TBM, the foam injection rate and pressure as well as by the soil extraction rate by means of the conveyor. In addition, the foams assist in preventing the clogging of the cutting discs, a constant problem in soft soils.

20 It has now been found that substantially improved performance can be obtained in the use of EPBMs by the injection of an additional substance. The invention therefore provides a method of boring a tunnel by means of an earth pressure balance TBM, comprising the injection at the cutting head of a foamed aqueous solution and an aqueous solution of a water-soluble acrylic acid-based polymer.

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The foam may be generated by the foaming of an aqueous solution of at least one surfactant. Any surfactant that can be foamed is suitable for use in this invention, but preferred surfactants include sulphate esters, sulphate ethers and sulphonates.

30 Preferred examples of suitable surfactant include polyalkylene alkyl ether sulphate, where the polyalkylene oxide chain has an average chain length of from 1-3 alkylene oxide units. If

the surfactant is a lauryl ether sulphate, it is preferred that the ether portion be composed of no more than two oxyethyl units.

Typical commercial materials include the "Alscope" (trade mark) series of Toho Chemical Industry Co.

Other particularly preferred types include monoisopropanol ammonium lauryl alcohol sulphate (commercially available as, for example, "Sulfetal" (trade mark) Cjot 60,  $\alpha$ -olefin sulphonate (CAS Registry Number 68439-57-6), commercially available as, for example, "Rhodocal" (trade mark) A-246-L, and  $C_{12-22}$  fatty alcohol sulphate salts and  $C_{8-22}$  fatty alcohol ether sulphate salts, the fatty alcohol preferably being lauryl alcohol, the ether being an ether formed with a alkylene oxide (preferably ethylene oxide) chain of from 1-3 alkylene oxide units, and the salt-forming cation being preferably selected from alkali metal, magnesium and alkanolamine.

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Water-soluble acrylic acid-based polymers are well-known commercial materials. The materials for use in this invention are of relatively low molecular weight, from 2,000 – 20,000, preferably from 2,000 – 10,000 and more preferably from 4,000 – 6,000. Although a small proportion of monomer other than acrylic acid can be tolerated (no more than 10% by weight, it is preferred that the polymer be 100% acrylic acid. The use of the term "acrylic acid" in this invention includes not only the acid itself but also the salts thereof. A preferred acrylic acid is the salt of a monovalent cation such as sodium, potassium, ammonium or a tertiary or quaternary amine.

25 The acrylic acid-based polymer solution and the foamable surfactant solution may be used as separate solutions, or they may be combined. The invention therefore also provides a foaming solution for use with earth pressure balance tunnel boring machines, comprising an aqueous solution of an acrylic acid-based polymer and an aqueous solution of an anionic surfactant selected from sulphate esters, sulphate ethers and sulphonates.

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The surfactant solution may be foamed and injected through the cutting head. The surfactant is preferably injected at a rate of from 0.2-4, more preferably from 0.5-2, most preferably from 0.5-1.5 Kg dry material per  $M^3$  of excavated soil and the acrylic acid-based polymer is injected at a rate of from 0.05 – 2.0, preferably from 0.1 – 1.0, more preferably from 0.2 – 5 0.5 Kg dry polymer per  $M^3$  of excavated soil.

The method of this invention has a number of advantages over the previous methods utilising foams with EPBMs. The acrylic acid-based polymer has been found to act as a plasticiser for the soil in this situation. This has three important consequences. Firstly, it 10 enables a soil consistency best suited to easy extraction to be more readily achieved. Secondly, this achievement of an optimum soil consistency leads to reduced torque at the cutting head or leads to a higher excavation speed at the defined torque. Thirdly, it permits a reduction in the water needed to plastify the soil. This in turn means that the soil can be more readily disposed of. It is preferred to dispose of soil in landfill, but this is not possible if the 15 water content is too high, as is often the case, forcing either the use of auxiliary dewatering procedures or the use of alternative disposal methods, both more expensive and less convenient.

The invention is further described with reference to the following non-limiting example: 20

#### Example

Samples of a standard soil having a spread (according DIN 18555-2) of 120 mm are mixed with 30% FIR (Foam Injection Rate) of foams having a FER (Foam Expansion Rate) of 10. 25 The quantity of foamed liquid used is 30 g per  $dm^3$  of soil.

The foams used are:

- a) Foam made from a 3% (wt.) solution of a commercially-available foaming agent 30 (MEYCO® FIX SLF 20);
- b) Foam made from a solution containing 3% of MEYCO® FIX SLF 20 and

2% of a 45% solution of a sodium salt of polyacrylic acid, having a weight-average MW of 5000.

	Standard Soil	Standard Soil + Foam a)	Standard Soil + Foam b)
Spread according DIN 18555-2 (mm)	120	170	260

- 5 This clearly shows the plastifying effect of the composition used in the present invention. To achieve without foaming compositions the 260mm spread achieved by the composition of the invention, 170 g per dm<sup>3</sup> of soil of extra water was required. In a tunnelling application, the presence of this water would mean either the need for a dewatering procedure before the soil could be used in landfill, or an alternative means of disposal.

**Claims:**

1. A method of boring a tunnel by means of an earth pressure balance tunnel boring machine, comprising the injection at the cutting head of a foamed aqueous solution  
5 and an aqueous solution of a water-soluble acrylic acid-based polymer.
2. A method according to claim 1, in which the aqueous solution for foaming and the aqueous solution of water-soluble acrylic acid-based polymer is added as a single material.  
10
3. A foaming solution for use with earth pressure balance tunnel boring machines, comprising an aqueous solution of an acrylic acid-based polymer and an anionic surfactant selected from sulphate esters, sulphate ethers and sulphonates.
- 15 4. A foaming solution according to claim 3, in which the surfactant is a lauryl ether sulphate, whose ether portion consists of two oxyethyl units maximum.

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# ABSTRACT

A method of boring a tunnel by means of an earth pressure balance tunnel boring machine, comprising the injection at the cutting head of a foamed aqueous solution and an aqueous  
5 solution of a water-soluble acrylic acid-based polymer. The method allows easier tunnel boring in soft, sticky soils.